# THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL

VOL. V. ]

will

Va-

sey

en-

un-

Isle

o in

reh, pril,

ork

tof

st of

rch

who

He-

1 of

Bih

lst

the

h of

lay.

don,

ndia

ugh

es of and

mix-

y the

nds:

etion

duc-

with dily,

bout

tock gal."

## General Summary of News.

[ No. 182.

Our Journal of yesterday, contained the heads of all the intelligence of great public interest brought by the last arrivals, extending to the 20th of May. We return, therefore, to the series of the more minute details with which these Papers abound, in the domestic and foreign news, the debates in the two Houses of Parliament, and those in the East India House, which have, of late, possessed unusual interest from the importance of the topics there discussed.

The first of these, which appears in a future column of our Journal of to-day, is a debate at the Court of Proprietors, on the Grant to Lord Hastings, in the course of which, Mr. Forbes, one of the Speakers on this occasion, has given currency to so gross a misconception of a certain act of the Government here, that we feel it a duty to assist in removing it. The portion of the debate to which we allude is this:—

A Proprietor, whose name is not stated, said, that after the votes of thanks for splendid services of the Noble Marquis on a recent occasion, it would be inconsistent to suppose that he was not entitled to the proposed remuneration.

Mr. Forbes, without entering into the merits of the question, which had been so much discussed, though not yet regularly before the Court, wished to put a question to the hon. Chairman. The subject was an important one—one which concerned the character of the British Government in India, and which had for some time been the subject of rumour. It was reported that a call had been made, he should presume with the knowledge of the Government in India, upon several Bankers at Poonah and Bombay, to deliver into the Company's treasury at the latter place all the property of the late unfortunate Peishwa which they had in their possession. As an inducement to give it up, rewards had been offered upon its payment into the Company's treasury. The consequence was, that five lacs of rupces (about 60,000l.) had been paid to the treasury of the Company from such sources. If the facts were as he had heard them, and he had the information from a respectable quarter, it was a disgrace to the British Government! It was a species of conduct for which we had no precedent in modern civilized government, except that of Buonaparte!! He trusted the hon. Chairman would give him an answer, whether the facts were as he had stated them, and that if they were, the strictest inquiry would be instituted with respect to them.

THE CHAIRMAN said, that there was some information before the secret committee, but it was as different from what the hon. Proprietor had mentioned, as light from darkness; what that was, his oath of secrecy would not allow him to state.

We happen to know minutely the circumstance which the honorable Proprietor thought so outrageous; and as we are not under the oath of secrecy which prevented the Chairman from explaining it, we may be forgiven for throwing some light on this deed of dark enormity!

When Bajee Row was obliged to fly from his dominions, there was some treasure which he could not get at to carry it off with him. As the best cencealment, he made a confidential agent convey it to Bombay, and ledged it with a Banker. The trick was discovered. No man ever doubted that the property of an enemy in arms against the state, is attachable, if it is found within one's country. But the Government of Bombay was doubtful about the form in which the suit should be instituted in the Recorder's Court to obtain the surrender of the money, and desired to have the opinion of the Company's Law Officers here on that point: and this simple legal step for a regular suit in the King's Court of Law at Bombay, is perverted into an act unparallelled except by the violence of Buonaparte!!! So extravagant is the propensity in England to believe, without further enquiry, any loose calumny against Public Men in this country.

We have met with a recent instance of this ignorance of Indian affairs in England, which the highly ludricous, is yet so damning a proof not only of ignorance, but of a delight in giving the worst possible interpretation to that which is at all ambiguous, that we cannot refrain descending from great things to small, in order to notice it.

In a copy of Greenway's Calcutta Daily Advertiser, for the 2nd of September, 1816, which reached England, an Advertisement was met

with relative apparently to the disposal of some Pictures by Lottery, which is couched in the following terms:

To the Juvenile.

"Be it known, that six fair and pretty Young Ladies, with two sweet and engaging CHILDREN, lately imported, having the roses of health blooming on their cheeks, and joy sparkling in their eyes, possessing amiable tempers, yielding tacitly to all your wishes, whom the most indifferent cannot behold without expressions of rapture, are to be RAFFLED for, next to the British Gallery. Scheme, Twenty Tickets, at Twelve Rupees each. The highest of three throws doublets takes the most fascinating, and so on."

This jeu d'esprit having caught the jaundiced eye of some ignorant Editor in England, who looked perhaps on India as the last sink of corruption, and thought that bazars of females were as prevalent here as at Constantinople, but managed in a way more revolting to delicacy, in proportion as India surpassed Turkey in crime, introduces it at the head of one of his columns, with the following emphatic words in large capitals;—INFAMOUS ADVERTISEMENT!! and then goes on to state, that the following shameful and abominable public Notice was found in a late Calcutta Paper, handed to him by Friend, who had just arrived from thence, conveying an idea of horror at so wanton and brutal a practice!

From this English Paper, it was again copied into the Inverness Journal of April, where we met with it—and all the force of its infamy is retained in the manner in which is printed; so that it is probably destined to run the gauntlet thro' the provincial Papers of England, Ireland, and Scotland at least, and really convince many of the "good old folk" that blooming ladies and pretty children are as marketable a commodity in India, as bottled beer and cheese, and advertised for sale or raffle, in the same public way!!!

England.—In answer to a question from Mr. Martin the Banker, Mr. Wellesley Pole informed the House of Commons, that Silver was prepared at the Mint, and would be delivered to the Bank of England, to be distributed among the Bankers, to the amount which might be required; and it was said that 35,000l. per week would be an ample issue.

Mr. MacTagart, a wealthy broker in the City, has gone to Scotland to canvas the district of Burghs of Inverkeithing, &c. in opposition to Mr. Primrose. He will probably be more cautious in his plan of recommending himself to the independent Electors than his predecessor, Mr. Campbell, who it appeared by evidence in the Committee, had, by his confidential agent, conferred on them favours of unexampled liberality. It is said, however, that Mr. Primrose has already secured the majority of the Delegates in his favour, and that his success is certain.

Bath.—On a search of the lodging-houses for travellers in Bath, to trace some stolen property, a short time since, was discovered a man occupied in writing petitions, addressed to all humane Christians, with blanks for the names of male or female applicants, and stating various circumstances of calamity, ready devised, for sale to vagrants! About thirty of these fictitious narratives were seized by the constables.

Scotland.—The harbour of Troon, in the county of Ayr, is at last completed. Some years ago the estate was purchased from Colonel Fullarton, by his Grace the Duke of Portland, at which time the coast was particularly dangerous, especially to vessels from Ireland, and it was chiefly employed as a retreat for smugglers. His Grace has expended about 200,000l. in building a most convenient harbour, which, from the depth of water, even at ebb, will admit vessels of very considerable size. He has also expended a very great sum in making an iron rail-way from the harbour to the populous and extensive manufacturing town of Kilmarnock, which belongs to his Grace, and where he has a great number of coal mines. To the inhabitants of that town his Grace is peculiarly endeared, by his amiable manners and the indefatigable attention he has shewn to the splendid improvements carrying on there under the superintendence of the Magistrates. Her Grace, the Duchess, has established a Charity School for the education of female children, who are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, needle work, &c. besides being clothed.

N

her

der

too

Thi

Sta

Gib

gar

pre

semi

dan

am

coil

bou

Qui Cou

lan

Ga

tair pla

Ger

Me

tha

The

app

the

eas

the

cle

live

wa

COL

bei

out

ges

per

cu

mo

sh

ca

CO

Q

It

re

to

CO

Ireland.—The Demoiselles de Lihu have exhibited at Dublin the harvest of their great natural endowments, cultivated to the highest possible degree of perfection. They have answered to the fair fame which preceded them, their Concerts having honoured by the Lord Lieutenant's presence, and by all the rank and fashion. The whole series uniformly produced a crowded assemblage. The celebrated Ladies, and Monsieur Puzzi, on the French horn, have been generally admired; and on some occasions the enthusiasm has been quite unexampled.

Befast.—The subjointed letter was lately received by the Managers and Visitors of the Academical Institution of Belfast, from the Marquess of Hastings; while it pays a just tribute to that excellent establishment, it reflects the highest honour on the head and heart of the Noble Marquess, and ranks him high among the liberal and enlightened Statesmen of the present day:—

Camp in Bundlecund, Dec. 11, 1817.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have been honoured with your address—the most flattering to my feelings that could have been fashioned, in all respects—in none more than in its reference to the earliest and least changeable of attachments.

You do me justice in ascribing to me eager solicitude for the homour and happiness of Ireland. As those objects cannot be more surely promoted than by the diffusion of that instruction which your Institution is to render widely attainable, I must hail with joy a plan emanating from a spirit so judiciously benignant.

It is not the purpose alone which challenges applause. The principle by which you profess to regulate details, is true wisdom. Restrictions and exclusions are as inconsistent with the policy, as with the benevolence of such an establishment. You justly leave the faith of the individual between him and his God; seeking only to open the mind to those moral convictions, which, whatever be the religious creed, make man safe for his fellow.

The intellectual improvement which you may bestow, is not likely to be sterile, or confined to the individual who receives it. I make the remark with a peculiar interest: a contemplation of the state of native society here, brings the sentiments to a point. There probably never existed elsewhere so vast a population devoid in an equal degree of any inculeations adapted to govern conduct in social life. The consequence is a dreadful prevalence of crime. The remedying so calamitous a want in an immense nation, is urgent upon British humanity; but it must be the work of persevering consecutive exertions, and of many. New comers must take up the task of those who have been already labouring to this end; and they ought to be competent to the undertaking.

Adverting, as you do, to the numbers who are sent from Ireland to this country in the service of the Honourable Company, it is of the highest concern that they should come out well grounded in general information; and your Institution affords an important facilitation to their becoming so qualified. An individual bred up in the course of instruction which you propose, will, from the required expansion of mind in himself, feel the value of even a far lower rate of education for others. But he will not only have learned to appreciate the advantage; he will have been taught the duty of trying to extend it to all within the sphere of his influence; and he will have been rendered capable of judging how the boon may be best communicated.

When I thus estimate the natural effects of an Institution such as yours, I must be anxious to give it every support within my power. I should have felt that disposition, had the establishment been founded in any other quarter; but I avow, with pride, the additional impulse arising from the consideration that it is my native land which has the credit of the effort.

I have the honour, my Lord and Gentlemen, to remain, with great respect,

Your very obedient and humble servant,

To the Managers and Visitors of

The Bolfast Academical Institution.

HASTINGS.

Music.—The devoted lovers of Mozart complain that his music has been cut, and curtailed of its beauties, in The Marriage of Figaro, to adapt it to English ears, and reduce it within the compass of our dramatic habits: doubtless it has, but it has only been pruned of its bloom, and redundant shoots, as our trees are by a skilful horticulturist, in order to render its fruits and flowers the sweeter and the more huxuriant.

Mechanism.—This has been said to have reached its olimax; but what have we at present equal to a show at Mr. Boverick's, Watchmaker, New Exchange, in 1745? "The little furniture of a dining-room, cloth-laid, two figures at table, footman waiting, a card table, which opens, with drawer, frame, and castors, looking-glass, two dozen of dishes, 20 dozen plates, 30 dozen spoons, 12 skeleton back chairs with claw feet—all contained in a Cherry-stone!!!"

Southwark Bridge.—The Southwark iron bridge, has been opened for the accommodation of the public. It was begun on the 28th September 1814, under the direction of Mr. Rennie, as engineer, and Mr. Meston, sub-engineer. Messrs. Jolliffe and Banks were the contractors at a lump, or specific sum, and what is rather a movelty in public works of this vast magnitude, it has been completed within the contract price:—

The distance between the abutments is 708 feet.

The extent of each abutment inclosed, including the land arch and inverted arch, is 71 feet, formed of solid masonry, all the springing stones of which weigh 13 tons each, and one of granite, similar to the other parts of the bridge stone work.

There are two piers, 60 feet high each from the bed of the river to the top of the parapet, and 24 feet in breadth between high and low water marks, and 75 feet long between acme and acme of the salient angles. The foundation of these piers are each about 12 feet below the bed or bottom of the river, and rest on a platform of 2½ feet thick of solidly compacted timber, and these platforms each further repose on about 420 piles, most of which are drove 24 feet in the earth, making the depth of the earth from the shoe of the piles to the parapet top of the piers 98 feet.

There are three arches of iron; the two side ones are 210 feet each in span, and the centre arch is 240 feet in span, with 43 feet clear opening above low water mark, medium tides. Thus it exceeds the admired bridge of Sunderland by four feet in span, and the long famed Rialto at Venice by 167 feet.

Many of the iron single or solid castings, weigh 10 tons each, and the total weight of iron exceeds 5360 tons.

The centerings of this bridge, on which the arches were formed or turned, were of such a novel and peculiar construction, that the navigation of the Thames was comparatively unimpaired during the building of the bridge. Similar was the fact at the Strand bridge. At the Southwark bridge the entire centering of one arch, containing 480 loads of timber, was removed in two tides, having been previously and gradually sunk by loosing of the wedges. Unlike the Pont Neuilly, (near Paris) where the centerings were all struck simultaneously, or rather thrown into the river Seine, and the arches settled the surprising denth of 18 inches almost instantly. It was calculated and allowed, that the centre arch of the Southwark bridge would settle at the vortex two inches, yet in reality, it has only settled or sunk 1 inch and 4 precisely; thus the wide expanse is within 1 of an inch of the figure and form it was originally designed to assume.

Ennis .- In the night, about fourteen miles from Crossmolina, in the mountains of Ennis, seventeen souls were hurried into eternity. The house of a farmer, named O'Hara, which was seated on the side of a valley, and overhung, at about two miles distance, by four lakes, which communicated with each other, was completely swept away by an immense body of water, which burst forth from those lakes, carrying away every thing that interposed. O'Hara, his wife and children, (except one that happened to be absent,) some travellers who were passing to and from Ennis, and three soldiers of the 92d Highlanders, composed the unhappy party that perished by this dreadful cruption. When the last accounts were received, the bodies of nine of the inhabitants and one of the soldiers had been discovered .- The three soldiers had been of a party who were employed upon revenue duty. The unfortunate deluge has also destroyed several head of cattle, as well as great quantities of hay, oats, turf, &c .- There is a report in circulation that two other soldiers of the 92d have perished in another part of the mountains of Ennis, having lost their way while engaged in revenue duty last week.

A new motive for catching rats.—We observe by the London papers, that rat skins are now made use of as uppers to ladies shoes. It takes six skins for one pair. The leather is remarkably soft and beautiful, and the seams are fancifully arranged. The use of rats is thus discovered at last. It is extraordinary it was not before.

Colonial Etiquette.—The lady of a gentleman in a high judicial situation in Demerara, in consequence of asserting high claims to rank and precedence in the assemblies of George Town, has produced a sort of civil war among the ladies there. The lady's claims were backed by ut

er,

th

20

et

nd

n-

in

he

ba

he

er

nt

he of

en.

ng

q

et.

da

ag

14

or

d-

e.

da

2-

ar.

er th

he

VO:

7 ;

it

13,

y.

ch

m-

ne

nd

he

of

ty

85

y,

rs

V-

rs,

r-

nd

of

her husband, who appealed to the Governor, stating the law of precedence in England.—The Governor, it seems, did not coincide with the Judge in his view of the case, and some unpleasant correspondence took place between them, which ended in a reference to Earl Bathurst. This important business is therefore to be decided by the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department! General Elliot, when Governor of Gibraltar, very happily settled a similar dispute among the ladies of the garrison under his command, by ordering that in all cases respecting precedence in the ball-room, the ladies were to rank according to their seniority. It is needless to add, that after this order, the top of the dance was readily yielded to the first candidate for the distinction.

Colonel Cadogan.—It will be remembered, an Earl of this name was amongst the heroes who fell gloriously in Spain. There is a singular coincidence in the name.—It is British, and is spelt Cadwgan, compounded of Cad, a battle, and Gag, fierce, terrible!

An excellent reply.—One of the ancestors of Sir Edward Lloyd, Bart. of Pengwem, Flintshire, at the head of his thousand friends and neighbours, went to Bosworth, to aid his compatriot Henry VII. who, when quietly fixed on the throne, sent a gracious message to invite him to Court; but listen, ye sons of ambition, to his reply, from holy writ! I love to dwell among mine own people."

Highlanders.—Among other benevolent exertions for the Highlanders, is the kind concern of some worthy Ladies in Edinburgh, who have collected among themselves near £. 20 to buy English and Gaelic tracts, to disperse in the most unfrequented and inaccessible parts of that country. It is hoped this good example will be followed by other benevolent Christians, in different part of the country.

The Plague.—The Gazette of Health, of the month of April, contains some very excellent observations on the dreadful disease, and places the certainty of its contagiousness beyond all question.

It appears (says this most useful Publication) that a Medical Gentleman, lately returned from Constantinople, has persuaded some Merchants of the City of London, that he has satisfactorily ascertained that the Plague is not a contagious disease; and, consequently, that the Quarantine Laws, so injurious to their interest, are unnecessary. The Merchants have been induced by this opinion, it should seem, to apply to the Legislature for an abolition of those laws, in order that their ships may proceed to a British port from those countries where the Plague is an endemic disease. Now the evidence of any disease being conjunicated by contagion cannot be stronger than that of the contagious nature of the Plague. When the disease appeared first in England, the importation of the matter of contagion was at the time clearly traced. In the year 1593, when the Plague destroyed 11,503 lives, it was satisfactorily ascertained that the matter of contagion was received from Alckmaar. In 1603, when 36,569 individuals fell vic-tims to it in London, it was received from Ostend. In six years afterwards it appeared again at Alckmear, and also in Denmark; but in consequence of all communication between those places and England being suspended, it did not extend to that country. In 1625, it broke out in London, and was then clearly traced from Denmark. Its ravages during that year exceeded 35,000. In 1636, it destroyed 13,480 persons in London, when it was imported from Leyden. In 1665, the disease again appeared in London, and, according to the smallest calculation, destroyed about 70,000. Since that time the Plague has not appeared in England, which can be attributed only to the strict observation of the Quarantine Laws.

Who can contemplate the above awful picture, without being seized with an instinctive shuddering at the idea of the repeal of those most salutary laws, to which, under Heaven, the safety of England's health has been so long owing! Dreadful, indeed, would it be, if whole hecatombs of human beings must be offered up at the sordid shrine of Plutus. Recovered from the scourge of war, let us not now call down pestilence.

The Franklin Manuscripts.—These valuable papers are at length completed, by the publication of the third or concluding Volume in Quarto, comprising the posthumous writings. The Editor observes, It is a common complaint that the reputation of men of eminence in the world of letters, suffer by their posthumous works; nothing however of that kind is to be apprehended in regard to the present collection of many of the fugitive Essays here assembled, and the original pieces now for the first time brought to public view, are directly referred to in the preceding Mcmoirs and Correspondence, as elucidatory of particular transactions, or as documents of authority for the confimation of the truth of what is there asserted. But independently of a consideration which is sufficient to free this supplementary Volume

from the charge of being supererogatory, the several tracts which make up its contents have all a paramount claim to preservation in their present form, on account of their intrinsic merits and relative importance, as connected with the personal history, character, and pursuits of a man, who never adopted any theory, but with a view to practical experience, and who, in the true spirit of philosophy, applied all his speculations to objects of general utility. It would, therefore, have been an act of culpable negligence to have left even the lightest productions of such a mind, to float down the stream of the subject to all its fluctuation, and liable to be lost or perverted, amidst the perpetual changes which take place in human concerns.

Population.—The census of the inhabitants of the city of New York, taken in April 1816, returns 44,424 white male inhabitants; 43,819 white females, 3,891 male aliens, 3,094 female aliens, 3,198 coloured males, 4,576 coloured females, 228 male slaves, 389 female slaves, making, altogether, a population of 100,619. The number of tenements are above 17,000.

Malt.—American barley is said to be very deficient in its malting qualities, the malt made from it being hardened, and very improductive to the brewers; it is therefore considered only calculated for the purpose of grinding. The Bohemian barley, now imported in large quantities to London, will make better malt, and is absolutely selling at higher prices than English barley. It also ripens much earlier.

New Plough.—M. Schmidt, an inhabitant of Mecklenburgh, has lately invented a machine, which ploughs and harrows the land without human assistance, and is put in motion by four large wind-mill sails.

Ancient and Modern Military Dandies.—A Caricature, under this title (lately published by Humphry, of St. James's-street), is the best that has seen upon this whimsical subject;—the Artist having confronted the Modern with the Ancient "Dandies," which he has copied from two fine Suits of Armour in the splendid Collection exhibiting in the Gothic Hall, Pall Mall; and which establishes this curious fact, viz, that the Military Costume of 1450 was precisely (with respect to its elegant wasp-like form), that which our Modern "Dandies" are endeavouring to imitate. One of the subjects selected from the Gothic Hall, is that of the renowned Albert the Giant, near seven feet high, and this is copied with tolerable correctness. It is much to be wished, that all our caricatures were as imnocent in their composition and tendencies as the one alluded to.

Russia.—The claims of the English merchants on the Court of Russia, for the value of 140 vessels and cargoes under neutral flags, detained by the Government at Petersburgh in the year 1810, are likely at length to be adjusted. It will be recollected that a Deputation, at the head of which was Mr. Alderman Rowcroft, was sent from London to the Russian capital, to sue compensation from the Emperor for lossess sustained by British subjects. As the Emperor Alexander was at Aix-la-Chapelle, at the time of the arrival of the Deputation, the Memorial was forwarded to our Minister, and from him to the hands of the Emperor. An answer to it has now been received, and we are informed that it is of a satisfactory nature. The amount is very large, as the whole 140 vessels had valuable eargoes on board, chiefly colonial produce.

Bavaria.— It is stated from Stutgard, that in a declaration issued by the Court of Bavaria, and presented to the Territorial Committee at Frankfort, that Government makes known that it is not disposed to accede to the conditions with reference to Baden, which were agreed upon by the Ministers of the great Powers at Aix-la-Chapelle, without the concurrence of Bavaria.

Saxony.—The accounts from Saxony complain heavily of the baneful influence of the Prussian system of Customs.

Spain.—Some difficulty having been experienced at Madrid and the principal cities of Spain, in procuring salt fish on occasions when solemn fasts are observed, the Spanish Government, in order that an adequate supply might be obtained in future, had reduced the duty on this commodity, which was before very high, to half of what it originally stood. The importation at Cadiz and other ports has in consequence been considerable.

Italy.—Letters from Italy state, that a conspiracy has been entered into at Mantua to terminate the days of an august traveller, who is at present in that quarter, by poison. Numerous persons, of the sort of the Carbonari, have been arrested in consequence of this affair. It appears, by these letters, that the plot was only denounced half an hour before the attempt was to have been made. The intelligence

resuredly wants confirmation; nevertheless it has already acquired a certain consistency.

Morocco.- A singular circumstance happened at Morocco, not long since, relative to a fortunate Moorish Merchant, who is just arrived here, While at Morocco, he imported a great quantity of wearing apparel, which a rich Jew had given him a commission for, when the Jew not approving of them, declined his bargain. The merchant went himself and laid his cause before his Sovereign, praying for redres; the sentence pronounced was, that the Emperor would not suffer the Jew to be obliged to take the goods if he did not approve of them. - The Moor returned to his home inconsolable; he had laid out his all, and saw himself ruined: but in a few hours after, he had proclaimed through all the streets in Morocco, a Royal edict, that any Jew who appeared in the city after that notice from the Emperor without vellow stockings, a black hat, and some other articles which the commission consisted of, should die under the bastion immediately. The Moor then found his house too small to admit the buyers of his merchandize, and in a few hours made a hittle fortune of what he had before thought such an unlucky purchase.

. Tunis.—Advices from Gibraltar to the 23d of March state, that the Governor of the fortress had just received the unfavorable news of the increase of the plague at Tunis, and the towns in the immediate neighbourhood.

Algiers.—The Algerine Ambassador is by birth an Albanian, about 50 years old, and possesses much of European civilization and manners; he was the Captain of the port at the time our expedition was at Algiers with Lord Exmouth, and he had always behaved with great friendship to the English. Mr. Abraham Salame is a native of Alexandria, in Egypt, and since the said expedition has been employed in the British service as interpreter for the oriental languages.—He is not, as stated in some of the papers, at all connected with the Algerine embassy.

#### ASIA.

Ceylon.—On the 27th of July, there was a considerable fall of large hail-stones at Alipoot in Lower Ouva. The following extract of a Letter from that part, gives a good account of this phenomenon unusual, but not unknown in Ceylon, for there fell not long ago a shower of hail-stones at Kornegalle in the Seven Korles:—

Alipoot, July 28.

"We yesterday had a singular occurrence, or rather a phenomenon in this part of the world, viz. a fall of hail-stones larger considerably than the common size of a pea.

The former part of the day was particularly close and sultry, with a hazy sky; about 1 o'clock, claps of distant thunder, no uncommon thing, were heard to the N. E. and showers of rain fell among the mountains; about & past 1 or towards 2 o'clock, the sky became over-spread with dense black clouds, with loud peals of thunder very nearly preceded by vivid lightning: from the N. W. where the clouds seemed to concentrate, a hurricane of wind and rain approached us with a noise which was heard at a great distance; our houses were partly unroofed by the first gust, and a cloud of dust from the square of the fort, with tallipot leaves (the materials which formed the covering of our houses,) was flying before the storm: the rain fell in torrents, the wind veered in a short time towards the North, when hail-stones were observed rebounding from the ground and were picked up in numbers, considerably larger than peas. A am happy in having to communicate to you, that sickness has disappeared almost entirely at this post. We have at the present time only one European in Hospital, who with three Malays with trivial complaints, form the whole of our sick, most of the Europeans, who were lately ill with fever, have recovered. The Native Troops in Wellassy continue as yet very healthy; the season has been particularly wet, which may have suspended the cause of fevers.'

Colomba and the neighbourhood, but not by any means in an alarming degree.

Trincomalie.—The Epidemic has again broken out at Trincomalie and at Galle; three Privates of the 45th, at the former place, and one of the 19th, at the latter, had fallen victims to it:—we are happy to add, however, that this fatal disorder has not re-appeared in any other parts of the Island.

Bombay.—We regret to state that this disease still continues its ravages: when we are satisfied that it is for some days lessening, we heat on the next that it is worse than ever. The Southern Concan has

again been visited even with more violence than heretofore. At the other Presidencies, discussion on this important subject is invited; and we shall be happy if we can by any means promote so desirable an object.

Mocha.—Private letters from this place mention that the whole of the sea coast of Arabia is now under the control of the Pasha of Egypt. It does not appear however that he has assumed the government of any part of it, but has satisfied himself with making them pay all the expenses of his offensive operations, and levying an annual tribute of Coffee.

Camp Bhooj, July 17.—From the 7th of this month we had been flattering ourselves with the hope that this awful visitation had left us, though several in camp often funcied they had felt slight shocks. About one o'clock on the morning of the 15th s severe shock was felt here, the tiles came off several houses, and a very great alarm prevailed amongst the few remaining inhabitants of this ill-fated city.

On the evening of the 15th at about half past seven o'clock we had another; also a light one about ten o'clock yesterday morning, and one this morning about the same time. We are now getting quite accustomed to it, and I fancy that I may safely assert that we have had no less than fifty shocks since it commenced on the 16th altimo. The Branins and Faquirs have lost no time in turning all to their advantage by playing on the prejudices of the unfortunate inhabitants. They have asserted that the Earth was to disappear on a certain day; in which they have found themselves mistaken

A Faquir a few days back came into camp and told the Seapoys that we should all positively go down during this month; several believed him and the fellow at last created so great a disturbance, that he was seized and turned out of the camp, previous to which his wallet was examined, and it was found to contain a supply of prog and pice sufficient to carry the proprietor a long distance on his prognosticated journey.

Chandah.—A very handsome monument has been lately erected at Chandah, on the site of the breaching Battery, to the memory of the late Major Goreham, by the joint Subscription of the Officers of the Bengal and Madras Artillery; who served under his command at the seige of that Fortress in May 1818.

It will be remembered, that the distinguished Officer, to whom this public testimony of estrem has been offered, died from excessive fatigue a few hours after only, after he had witnessed the successful result of labours, in effecting a breach that admitted easy entrance at the same moment, to the heads of two assaulting columns, composed of Madras and Bengal Sepoys, led on by the hero of Seetabuldie.

Meerut.—The following is an Extract of a Letter, dated from this station, on the 21st August, 1819:—"There is nothing now stirring; heavy rain has fallen since the 17th, before which the weather was very disagreeable, and the prices of grain very high. The Cholera, is, I am sorry to say, making horrible havoc among the King's 14th; within the last week, that corps has lost nearly 30 men; we thought the change of weather had lessened the violence of the symptoms, on the 19th, but yesterday, the disease was as fatal as ever, about 7 men having been cut off by it, in less than 24 hours.

The 8th Dragoons and Artillery, have escaped as yet, but I am in daily, or rather momentary apprehension of its breaking out among our men; among the natives it seems also to be confined to particular spots and bazars."

Moorshedabad.—The following is an Extract of a late Letter from this station:—"On the 27th of last month, a boat laden with sundry Europe articles, at the risk of the River Insurance Company, proceeding to the Upper Provinces, was attacked by a body of Decoits at Balloogunge, near Sooty, who after wounding three of the Dandies, robbed them, the Manjee and Poon of all their money and clothes, and broke open one of their chests, but finding that it contained Beer, they left it in that state and examined no further.—Report was immediately made to the Thannadar of the district and acting magistrate Mr. F. Magniac, who ordered immediate measures to be adopted to secure the fellows if possible, and to prevent a like occurrence.

"Whilst upon this subject, I have great apprehension that the River Insurance Company will suffer much this year from the number of losses I have heard of. A few days since one of their boats, having on board a considerable number of dollars, was sunk about three cost from Gysabad, by the banks falling on her as they were tracking up; by which means one of the Brijebossies was drowned, and much fear is entertained I understand for his recovery."

[India Gaz.

at the of gradient in the M may what read,

No

East inspetthe inthous to the was to the of de ed front of the control of the con

read

that :

the F

Atto

that to 20 ye chart hiable them there press pursuan or

he ke he he he prov Dire read

be v

Directhat tings tance to do then lustr

Proposed in the proposed in th

Process Has price

he

ble

of

pt.

di

aut ed

had

one MIN-

ess Rillis av. ted

OVS behe llet ated

d at the the the

this gue

ame iras

this ng; am the

e of but

cut

am ong ilar om dry ed-

s at

ies, and hey ely F.

Riof on om by

## Cast India Bouse,

APRIL 1, 1819.

#### GRANT TO THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS.

A Special General Court of the East India Company was resterday held at their house in Leadenhall-street, to take into consideration the propriety of granting "an annuity of 5,0001 to issue out of the territorial revenues in India, for a term of 20 years, to commence from that day, to the most noble the Marquis of Hastings, his Marchioness and family, in such manner as may seen most expedient to the Court of Directors." After the minutes of what had occurred at the last meeting of the Court of Proprierors had been

mr. HUME rose to ask the Chairman why the debt incurred by the East India Company during the last year, which had been submitted to the inspection of parliament, had not yet been submitted to the inspection of the proprietors, as was required by the by-laws of the Company. He thought it very requisite that the amount of such debt should be made known and the Proprietors before they proceed to a discussion of the grant which to the Proprietors before they proceed to a discussion of the grant which was that day to be proposed to them.

THE CHAIRMAN stated, that if the paper containing this statement

THE CHAIRMAN stated, that if the paper containing this statement of debt had not yet been submitted to the proprietors, it must have originated from some unintentional mistake. There was no reluctance on the part of the Directors to submit such paper to the inspection of the proprietors.

With this answer Mr. Hume acknowledged himself to be satisfied.

The resolution which the meeting had been collected to adopt was then read to them by the Clerk; after which the CHAIRMAN informed them,

The resolution which the meeting had been conected to adopt was then read to them by the Clerk; after which the CHAIRMAN informed them, that at a late hour on the preceding night a letter had been received from the President of the Board of Commissioners of Indian Affairs, informing the Directors that he had forwarded to them the opinion of his Majesty's Attorney and Solcitor General on the legality of the grant proposed to the Marquis of Hastings and his family. With their permission he should move, that the opinion of those learned gentlemen should be then read. The opinion was, in consequence, read over by the Clerk. It stated, that the East India Company had not the power of granting an annuity for 20 years out of the territorial revenues of India, inasmuch as the present charter, by which they held them, only extended to the year 1831, and was liable to expire within three years from the time, if the Government gave them notice to that effect. Their charter only lasted for 15 years, and it was therefore impossible for them to grant an annuity for 20 years to come.

When the reading of this opinion was finished, Mr. R. JACKSON expressed a desire to know what line of conduct the Directors intended to pursue. He bad been prepared, on coming into the Court, to have moved an original resolution, which, as a lawyer, he would say was free from all the objection' brought against the one just read to them—a resolution which he knew would be acceptable to the most noble Marquis bimself, and which he had little doubt but that the Court of Proprietors would themselves ap-

he had little doubt but that the Court of Proprietors would themselves approve. Before he said any thing more on the subject, perhaps the Court of Directors would allow the minutes of their proceedings on this question to be read to the meeting.

read to the meeting.

The minutes were accordingly read; from which it appeared, that several plans of remunerating the Marquis of Hastings had been submitted to the Court of Directors. The two principal plans were—1st, the mode stated in the Resolution itself; and, 2dly, a proposal of granting 60,000% to be vested in the hands of certain trustees, for the use of the noble Marquis.

Mr. R. JACKSON said, that the first of these two plans, as it was illegal, could not be put. He was glad that the Court of Proprietors were, by this accident, restored to their ancient right of originating motions. He should therefore move for the adoption of the second.

Mr. GRANT, sen. spoke to order. He maintained that the Court of Directors had summoned the Proprietors for a special purpose, and that it was not in their power to take any other into their consideration. With regard to the propriety of originating motions without the bar, it was a point on which he should not be afraid to meet the learned gentleman at any time

on which he should not be afraid to meet the learned gentleman at any time when he might think 6t to bring it forward.

Mr. HUME, after maintaining that the proceedings of the Court of Directors ought to have been submitted to the Court of Proprietors argued that there was nothing else left for the Court to do, than to adjourn their sittings to some future day. The question was not a question of vital importance; it would be more becoming to the honour of the Marquis of Hastings to defer the consideration of it; he hoped that, when it next came before them, they would also turn their attention to the line of policy which that illustrious individual had pursued in that country.

Instrious individual had pursued in that country.

Mr. PATTISON (the chairman) said, that the Directors were not enjoined to lay their discussions, but only their resolutions, before the Court of Proprietors. It could not be material to the latter party to know in what mauner John, William, Thomas, and Nicholas, had voted before the resolutions.

tions were agreed to.

Mr. BOSANQUET agreed with the last speaker, as to the spirit of the by-law; but thought that when such difference existed among the Directors regarding any measure as existed in the present case, the Proprietors ought to be made acquainted with the preliminary steps which they (the Directors) had taken, before they had formed the resolution announced to the Proprietors. The notice to the Proprietors called them together to take into consideration the expediency of granting 5,000. a year to the Marquis of Hastings; it would be therefore illegal to take into consideration the propriety of granting 60,000. to him, to be vested in certain trustees to be hereafter named. He therefore agreed with an honourable gendeman, that the

best measure which the Court could pursue would be to vote for an adjourn-

Mr. JACKSON, in opposition, maintained that as it was only a Court of Proprietors, it was perfectly open to him to make a motion relative to the business mentioned in the notice. Any Proprietor had a right to propose

Mr. JACKSON, in opposition, maintained that as it was only a Court of Proprietors, it was perfectly open to him to make a motion relative to the business mentioned in the notice. Any Proprietor had a right to propose the diminution of it.

The CHAIRMAN interrupted the speaker, to know whether he intended to bring any substantive motion before the Court.

Mr. R. JACKSON stated, that he should certainly conclude with a motion for adjournent; but he should wish previously to state his reasons for it. He would not go into the question of to whom the revenues of the territorial acquisitions belonged, because he thought it was a question that had better not be discussed. Parliament had given the geby, to it on 4 different occasions, and he thought it to be most beneficial to the interest of the company not to enter into any agitation of it. He begged leave to state, that he considered the grant of 60,000l., to be vested in trustees, would be most acceptable to the Marquis of Hastings; it was more respectful, and therefore could not fail to be more grateful. Such a plan would place the sum voted in the hands of trustees high in rank and character; whereas the grant now proposed to them left no intermediate person through whom the money was to come, but was placed in the hands of the Directors, to be doled out by them to the Marquis, the Marchioness, or any other part of the family, that the Court of Directors might think proper. Surely it would be much more pleasant for the illustrious individuals in question to go to the trustees, who were most of them their private friends, and explain their wants and necessities, than to come to the Court of Directors, who were an unknown, and at the same time a fluctuating body. He should now give a verbal, and hereafter, a formal notice of 14 days, that he should be my give a verbal, and hereafter, a formal notice of 14 days, that he should be my give a verbal, and hereafter, a formal notice of 14 days, that he should bring this latter plan before the Court.

Mr. R. JACKSON begge

Mr. ELPHINSTONE said, that the intimation of the certain sum of money being more agreeable, had come from the Marchioness of Hastings berself.

herself.

Mr. LOWNDES contended, that if the grant from the Company were made of this sum of money, it would be easting a reflection upon the Marquis Wellesley, who had for his great and meritorious services only received an annuity. He thought that it would be no dishonour to the Marquis of Hastings to accept that kind of remuneration which had been taken by the Marquis Wellesley. At the same time he did not mean to contend the grant to the Marquis of Hastings should be restricted to narrow limits. He admired his public character and conduct as much as any man, and he felt convinced that his claims upon the gratitude of the Company and on his country, were very great. His conduct was most noble, disinterested, and liberal. and liberal.

Mr. GALLAGHER expressed his regret that the Honorable Court of Directors, who, it ought to be supposed, were well acquainted with the laws which affected the Company, should not have known sooner—that which the opinions of the Attorney and Solicitor-General fad informed them—that a grant in the way they had intended to propose it would be illiegal. He maintained that the territorial revenue was already appropriated. The first was, the payment of the company's troops; and the third, the support of the civil and commercial power in India. Now he conceived the grant of the person to the Marquis of Hastings could not properly be classed under any of these heads. The last, indeed, by a stretch of construction might be made to include it; but then the act said, that it was the support of the civil and commercial power in India; and in that case could not properly extend to the noble Marquis if he resided out of that country. At all events, it could not be constructed to extend to his Marchioness and children, in case of his not surviving the expiration of the grant. It could not be said that they would form part of the Company's civil or commercial establishment. Mr. GALLAGHER expressed his regret that the Honorable Court of

1

act If be me act the had the brief the was sweet was sweet by oth in a state of the transfer o

plin

gal

lati

tha

COL

este

etic

fac

wh

gal

ger

wit

the

site

pro

rat ties and

tho

me

wh

to get cre dis

COL ..

the

hac Wo

Mr. SAMUEL DIXON did not intend to speak more than two minutes. He meant to say that the grant voted to the Marquis of Hastings should be of such a nature as would benefit his family in some future period. It should be such a grant as had been given to the families of Marlborough, of Nelson, and of Wellington. If therefore the funds of the Company could afford a grant of 60,000l. he certainly thought that the granting of such a grant had the best and meat steered method in which the East India. sum would be the best and most eternal method in which the East India Company could testify their gratitude to the Noble Marquis.

A PROPRIETOR, with whose name we were not acquainted, was glad to observe, that there was no difference of opinion with regard to the merits of the Marquis of Hastings. The only difference arose as to the manner of acknowledging it.

Mr. HUME thought that the Marquis of Hastings ought not to be placed on a parallel with Wellington and Marlborough, if such a governor as the Marquis Wellesley was to be placed below it. For his own part he

considered the present grant as premature.

A PROPRIETOR thought that the Honourable gentleman was entering into a discussion which was not at present necessary, and therefore

ing into a discussion which was not at present necessary, and therefore thought that he ought to be called to order.

Mr. HUME thought that the Proprietor had spoken to any thing else but order. The grant which had been made to the Marquis Wellesley had been specifically made to him on account of the territorial revenues which he had added to the Company; it did not appear as yet, that any revenue had accrued from the territories which had been gained by the Marquis of Hastings. This was the reason which had led him to ask for the papers containing the increase of debt contracted by the Company: that increase, if he was rightly informed, had, during the late war, amounted to 3,000,000/L sterling, independent of any further increase which might have been since contracted, and which was not yet known, owing to the chasm which had contracted, and which was not yet known, owing to the chasm which had occurred for the last 18 months in their Indian correspondence. He thought that these circumstances ought to make them pause before they acceded to the present proposition, especially as it had been only carried in the Court of Directors by a bare majority.

The CHAIRMAN observed, that the Honourable Gentleman meant by

a bare majority, 18 Directors out of the 24 who had signed the resolution; and another would have done it, had he not been incapacitated by severe

Mr. HUME maintained, that notwithstanding this explanation from the

Chairman, the grant would still be premature.

Mr. STRETTLE differed from the hon, gentleman who had spoken last. He did not look upon the grant as premature; nor did he think that the condut of the Marquis of Hastings wanted any vindication; but if it appeared to any person that it did, he would only point to his diligence, to his splendid military talents, to his consolidation and subsequent civilization of our Indian empire. He was of opinion, that they ought not to limit their gra-titude to a dry vote of thanks, and to give to a man who was now at the verge of existence, and whose life from the cradle upwards had been one constant scene of glory, nothing more than a remuneration of words. He deemed that if such a remuneration was to be all the remuneration which the Marquis of Hastings was to receive, it would be a most ungrateful return to the man who had placed India in such a condition that it was totally impossible for the natives to conspire against us in future without any rational

Mr. HOWORTH called the speaker to order, and said that he was making a speech which it would be much better if he reserved for the next dis-cussion on this subject. There was no subject before the house which could lead to such an harangue as that with which the hon, gentleman was then

indulging them.

Mr. STRETTLE pursued the same line of argument for some period

after this hint was given. When he had concluded,
Sir W. De GRESPIGNY expressed his opinion, that if the grant were
now given to the Marquis of Hastings, it would be given prematurely.

Mr. HOWORTH came to oppose the vote as it now stood: he should wish, for his own personal convenience, that the the discussion should be adjourned till this day five weeks; he could not be present on the day men-

tioned by the honourable mover.

Mr. R. JACKSON, in reply, defended the course he had taken from the observations which had been made upon it. With respect to the mention of the feelings of the Noble Marquis or the Marchioness, or how one mode of the feelings of the Noble Marquis or the Marchionass, or how one mode or another of remuneration might be more or less agreeable, he conceived there was nothing improper in it. It was the practice of the Court on former occasions. It was so in 1793, when a grant proposed to the Marquis Cornwallis was altered in compliance with what was known to be his feelings. He had no acquaintance with the Marquis of Hastings, though he conceived that being privately acquainted with him, would be an honor to any man upon earth. He spoke on the subject with a view to do that which he conceived would be most pleasing to his feelings, or if it should please Heaven to call him from this sublunary subject, he most advantageous to he conceived would be most pleasing to his feelings, or if it should please Heaven to call him from this sublunary sphere, be most advantageous to his Marchioness and his children, to whom, from the great claims of the noble Marquis himself, he conceived the Company ought to act with the care of a husband and a father. As to the grant being premature, he deemed it. The grant to the Marquis of Wellesley made some years before his return, and it had also a retrospective effect; for its immediate operation was to put 12,000l. into the noble Marquis's pocket.

Mr. BOSANQUET did not, see how the arguments which had been cause into on both sides bore on the question of adjournment before the

gone into on both sides bore on the question of adjournment before the house. One thing he should deprecate—the introduction of the names of the Marquis or Marchioness in any way calculated to influence the votes of

Mr. GRANT was happy to agree with some gentlemen on the present occasion, with whom he had seldom the good fortune to concur. The grant he conceived at present premature. The grant to the Marquis Wellesley was not made till 15 months after the storming of Seringapatam, though it was true it had then a retrospective effect.

was true it sad then a retrospective effect.

Mr. HOWORTH thought the grant premature, as the services which it was intended to reward were yet incomplete.

A PROPRIETOR, whose name we did not know, said, that after the votes of thanks for splendid services of the noble Marquis on a recent occasion, it would be inconsistent to suppose that he was not entitled to the pro-

posed remoneration.

Mr. FORBES, without entering into the merits of the question, which had been so much discussed, though not yet regularly before the Court, wished to put a question to the hon. Chairman, The subject was an important one—one which concerned the character of the British Government in India, and which had for some time been the subject of rumour. It was reported, that a call had been made, he should presume with the knowledge of the Government in India, upon several bankers at Poonah und Bombay to deliver into the Company's treasury at the latter place, all the property of the late unfortunate Peishwa which they had in their possession. As an inducement to give it up, rewards had been offered upon its payment into the Company's treasury. The consequence was, that five lacs of rupees (about 60,0001.) had been paid to the treasury of the Company from such sources. If the facts were as he had heard them, and he had the information from a respectable quarter, it was a disgrace to the British Government. It was a species of consuct for which we have no precedent in modern civilized government, except that of Buonaparte. He trusted the hon chairman would give him an answer, whether the facts were as he had stated them, and that if they were, the strictest inquiry would be instituted with respect to them.

The CHAIRMAN said, that there was some information before the secret committee, but it was as different from what the hon. Proprietor had mentioned, as light from darkness; what that was, his oath of secrecy would not allow him to state. Great exaggeration and high colouring of some transactions might perhaps have given ground for the rumour. The chairman, then adverting to the discussion which had taken place, defended the conduct of the Court of Directors from any neglect or ignorance of their duty, in not having foreseen such an objection as that contained in

the opinions of the Attorney and Solicitor General.

The question of adjournment to that day five weeks was then put and carried.

## FBBRUARY 4, 1819.

#### VOTE OF THANKS TO THE INDIAN ARMY.

After the Debate on General Histop's case, the CHAIRMAN then

"Resolved, that the thanks of this court be given to the general, field, and other officers, both of his Majesty's and the Company's forces, for their gallant and meritorious conduct in the field during the late campaign in

The DEPUTY CHAIRMAN seconded the motion.

Mr. HUME said, he should be extremely sorry on this occasion to trespass long on the time of the court; but he would appeal to every hongentiemen present, whether they should proceed to a mere naked vote on a question of this kind, or whether they ought not rather to pay some tribute of respect to those gallant officers for their various successful services? As the friends of their military force in India, who had risked their lives in supporting the Company's interests, he did think that some tribute of applause, some mark of gratitude, ought to be conferred on them. He would in a few words perform his duty towards those brave men, and he hoped the court would concur with him in thinking, that however high the character of the two commanders-in-chief, to whom they had just voted their thanks, might and certainly did stand, however worthy they were of the praise they had received, still it must be evident to every person, so evident that those who saw might read, that without they had able officers under them, without they had gallant men to second their designs, Generals would be nothing! He therefore thought that those who had borne the brunt of the service, whose toils were almost without end, ought to be greeted with a full share of the honour which attended their achievements. In bringing forward this subject to their notice, he begged to observe, that in no service under the British crown, in no service under any state in the world, was more perseverance, more coolness, more patience under difficulties displayed, than was manifested during the late short campaign; no greater example of those military virtues was perhaps even shown than was exhibited during that severe though brief contest,

He deplored the necessity that called for such exertions, but he could not approve of coming to a cold abstract vote, when such an immense body of military men, men of the first talent, were actively employed, and had a right to expect some slight return of gratitude for their exertions—(Hear!) Such men as Sir John Malcolm, General Doveton, General Smith, General Munro, General Pritzler, and various other distinguished individuals, surely such great characters as these ought to be specifically noticed. Even those who ever placed at a greater distance from the scene of action ought not to be passed over in silence. It was their misfortune if they were not in the midst of active service, it was matter of regret to them if they were not actively employed in the field! Sir David Ochierlony was most meritoriously employed, but, like others, at such a distance from the scene of 8

rant aley h it ch it the

hich

ourt, portwas edge nbay erty s an into pecs such rmacivihair

with

r had crecy ng of

nded

ed in and

field.

gn in

on to

hon. on a ! As ves io would ed the hanks,

e they dthout thing ! rvice. share rd this ler the perseen was the g that

could e body Hear! indivioticed. action y were cene of actual operations, that he had had no opportunity of distinguishing himself. If the whole of the campaign were considered in this point of view, it would be doing nothing more than justice to many individuals beyond those he had mentioned. It would be found, that in no instance had any want of that active and heroic spirit, which appeared to nerve their army and to fire their commanders, from first to last been observable. The greatest bravery had marked their conduct, and they had proved themselves every way worthy of their highest thanks and most marked attention. He was sorry, therefore, that it was found difficult to distinguish them by name. He hoped, however, that at a future time some means would be taken to place on record the gallant deeds of those honourable men, who performed so many brilliant actions, the accounts of which, he begged to observe, they received in a garbled, interrupted, and very unsatisfactory manner. He well knew the feelings of their officers in India, and their greatest desire undoubtedly was, to live in the minut of their country men hereafter, to be read of, when swept from the scene where they had acted so busy and so useful a part, to preserve that honour and character which they had so nobly won without shade and without suspicion. These objects he hoped would be effected, by means adopted by the Court of Directors themselves, or suggested by others, in a manner more satisfactory than had heretofore been the case: in a manner that would clearly prove that the gratitude which the Couplany owed to those individuals was felt in their hearts, and was not confined only to their tongues.—(Hear, hear!)—The hon, gentleman again apologised for detaining the coart; but observed, that he had too high a sense of the merits of those whom he had eulogised, to suffer a motion like the present to pass without such observations.

The resolution was then carried unanimously.

The CHALRMAN then moved:

The CHAIRMAN then moved:

"That this court doth acknowledge and highly approve the zeal, disci-pline, and perseverance displayed by the non-commissioned officers and privates, both European and Native, employed against the enemy during the late campaign in India, and that the thanks of this court be signified to them by the Commandants of the several corps, for their exemplary and gallant behaviour."

Carried unanimously.

Mr. R. JACKSON now rose and reminded the court, that he had for-tracy given notice of his intention that, when the other resolutions should have been gone through, he would submit a motion more immediately rehave been gone through, no would submit a motion more immediately relative to those very gallant and praise-worthy officers, a general vote of thanks to whom had just been recorded. But he wished to assure the hon. gentlemen behind the bar, that is no instance, when he referred to those meritorious individuals, did he mean to instance that the respect and esteem of the Directors toward them was in any degree less than his own. He presumed that the Directors considered themselves bound by rules of esteem of the Directors toward them was in any degree less than his own. He presumed that the Directors considered themselves bound by rules of cliquette, otherwise he felt assured that they would have had great satisfaction in naming certain officers whose merits had been so conspicuous throughout the war. A mode had however suggested itself to him (Mr. J.) which he thought would testify a more carnest acknowledgement to that galaxy of heroes, if he might use the expression, than was conveyed by the general resolution. It had happened, from the nature of the late glorious and arduous campaign, that a greater number of youger officers, he meant with respect to rank, had been entrusted with detached commands, than had been known in former wars. No gentlemen could travel through the despatches as he had done, without being struck with the conductso far above the years and experience of many of those who had acted in very critical situations. Their noble behaviour, under all circumstances, whether of prosperous or of adverse fortune, had been such as to command the admiration of every honourable mind. They had displayed all the good qualities of excellent soldiers, brave in battle, moderate in victory, and patient and unshaken under discomfiture. It was not possible for him, in so brief and passing a notice of the events of the last campaign, to point out all those that were meritoriously engaged in it. Among such he was bound to notice the political agents, who could not be included in a resolution which referred only to military men although their merits were of a transcendant motice the political agents, who could not be included in a resolution which referred only to military men although their merits were of a transcendant description. The Company had, by raising Mr. Elphinstone to the government of Bombay, proved their appreciation of his services; they were also under very great obligations to Mr. Jenkins, and several other gentlemen, whose merits he conceived should not be passed over. It had occurred to him (Mr. J.) that it would be a most acceptable compliment to all the gentlemen to whom he had alluded, military and civil, and at the same time creditable to the general court, if they should order to be selected such dispatches from the general mass as best recorded the principal transactions of the war, and made honourable mention of those whose conduct had contributed to its success. This summary he wished to be printed, with a suitable map and glossary. a suitable map and glossary.

The Company, he believed, had servants in the house who could farnish

The Company, he believed, had servants in the house who could farnish the map; but if not, an ex-director, an hon. friend of his (Col. Allan), who had recently favoured the public with an excellent map of Hindoostan, would, he could almost answer for it, undertake that part of the Work. If this were merely done for their own use and convenience, it would be a pleasing and valuable collection; but his purpose was, that the volume, when handsomely bound, should be presented to every person of whose name bonourable mention was made, as an acknowledgement from the East-India Company of the high sense they entertained of the services performed, and as a proof, as small one perhaps, of the grateful remembrance which the proprietors retained of their laudable exertions. Let the court consider whether some beneficial, as well as pleasing consequences, would not be derived from this measure? To the

friends of those gentlemen, a vast number of whom resided in this country, nothing could be more acceptable than this record of the fame of those so dear to them. From the Marquis of Hastings down to the youngest subaltern, they would be pleased with a document so flattering: it would be to them a standing recognition of their worth, an honorable heir-loom, which they would never suffer to go out of their families. It would be useful, he should hope, as well as gratifying to the younger officers just entering on the path of glory, and who had, he trusted, a long and splendid career before them; as when they should hereafter seek for just and honorable promotion, it would be semething to open this volume, and satisfy those who set in judgment on their claims, of the strong grounds of their pretensions. "You ask," one of them might say, "for some proof of my abilities and conduct: it is here; this book will shew you under whom I fought and who I acted in 1818; mark what my commander says of me. I was one of "You ask," one of them might say, "for some proof of my abilities and conduct: it is here; this book will shew you under whom I fought and who I acted in 1818; mark what my commander says of me. I was one of those whose services called forth the resolutions which were passed in the general court, on the 4th of Feb. 1819." Such a document would be considered far beyond the value of gold in the estimation of men to whom fame was wealth; their children would refer to it with feelings of honest pride, and exult in a record which showed in terms so flattering, who their fathers were. He begged to remind the court of what had fallen from an hon. director (Mr. Grant) on the preceding day: it was an observation worthy of the utmost attention. The hon. director anticipated, that in the course of a few years, India would again be the scene of most serious military transactions. True: no person could hope to see the affairs of that great empire finally prosperously settled, without the occurrence of circumstances that would perhaps again demand all our energies and resources, Political and Military? Should such be the case, could the court imagine a more powerful stimulus to exertion, than the hope that merit would be publicly and permanently recorded? Would it not fill him with generous ardour, with noble emulation, at the name of each deserving individual thus held up to honourable distinction? He could anticipate no possible objection to his motion, which, after having considered in every point of view, and consulted with those well acquainted with the feelings of the army, appeard to him fraught with beneficial consequences to themselves and to others, as well as to those whom they wished to gratity. The learned gentleman then moved, "that this court, in reviewing the history of the late short, decisive, and victorious war, forced upon them in defence of their own honour and the personal safety of their subjects and allies, cannot but be struck with admiration at the brave, wise, and exemplary conduct of their officer lated their glorious example.

"That this court, anxious to publish and to hand down their senti-mants to posterity, request that the court of directors will be pleased to or-der that such dispatches as heat record the fame and gallantry of individuals, may be printed, with a proper map and glossary, for the use of the proprie-tors, and that a copy of such work, handsomely bound, be presented to each officer and political agent, of whom honourable mention is made in the said dispatches, or to the nearest relative or representative of those who fell in battle, or are since dead, as a mark of the high estimation in which their services are held by the East-India Company."

in battle, or are since dead, as a mark of the high estimation in which their services are held by the East-India Company."

Mr. HUME was satisfied with the statement of his learned friend which proved the benefit that his motion, if agreed to, would effect; but still, after what had fallen from the hon, chairman, he wished to express his own feelings on this subject, and he said, that the dispatches relating to warlike affairs in India, from the irregularity of their conveyame, and from the mutilated manner in which they were sent forth to the world, either by means of the court of directors or of the board of control, were completely unsatisfactory. He (his informant) considered them to be unfair towards military men in India, and that their conduct was not placed before the public in that detailed and copious manner which their exertioms deserved With all submission to the opinion expressed by the hon, chairman on the mode of signifying to their officers the sense they entertained of their skill and bravery, he did not think there was any great weight in his objection. With respect to Sir David Ochterlony, u duty, and a most important duty, was confided to him in the late war; and if the campaign had taken the turn it was expected to have done, he would have been the very man to have intercepted the enemy in the west. But the great difficulty seemed to be, the fear leat any individual should be forgotten in the distribution of this mark of honour, and thus a degree of jealousy and distrust be engendered. Now this, he conceived, could very easily be got over, by adhering to a strict rale adopted in military affairs. By that rule, every man who was with a detachment, at the period of service, had a right to claim prize-money; and every man in this case, who had been actively employed with his corps, was entitled to praise and reward. Something like a plan, something like a regular detail, might easily be drawn up. He hoped, though this was an innovation (a fearful word in another place, but which, he traited, Ir. HUME seconded the motion.

in the business, he could almost pledge himself that they would cheerfully undertake it, and assist, with their best abilities, the efforts of the Company to shew their gratitude to a number of gallant officers. He wished it could be manifested to every single individual, but he knew it could not be expected in that general and extensive way.

Colonel TAYLOR said, if it were feasible, he should be very happy to accede to his learned friend's motion, because it would be gratifying to many individuals whom he had the honour to know, and whom he greatly esteemed; but difficulties were opposed to the proposition, which, he thought, could not not be overcome. He objected to the motion, because, of necessity, it could not include a number of officers who had served the Company most meritoriously. An hon friend of his, who had lately become a member of the court, had served from a very early period to the present moment, and yet, such was his situation, that he would be excluded from this arrangement. By this new system, they would cast a stigma on many of their oldest and best officers; on such men, for instance, General Brown, whose conduct in former times, had led to the victories of the present day. Indeed, were they to adopt the present principle, they would hurt the feelings of some of the high and most meritorious officers in the Company's service. For his own part, he lamented that the Prince Regent, in conferring the honours which had recently been distributed amongst their Generals, had not commenced with those who laid the foundation of their greatness and led the way to their glory! Though he felt the highest respect for those officers who were the object of his learned friend's motion, still he thought such a mark of respect could not be paid to them without stigmatising, in some degree, many individuals who deserved equally well of the Company. As a mili-tary man, he conceived there was something almost ridiculous in the motion. If every subaltern were obliged to carry this book about with him, in order to read over his achievements when he retired to his quarters, he was afraid they would be called on to grant an increase of pay, in order to meet this additional expense.

Mr. S. DIXON had no doubt that his hon: friends were influenced by the best and purest motives. He could not, however, agree to the motion, which was calculated to excite jealousy among their troops; for every officer who had not the good fortune to have been actively employed in the late war, would be overlooked, and thus his feelings would be wounded and his pride mortified. This motion also seemed to state, what he was not prepared to admit, that the exploits of the last war were greater than those which were achieved in that which preceded it. (Mr. Jackson "I do not say so.") Mr. Dixon admitted that his learned friend did not say so; but the fact of heaping honours on those who were engaged in the late war, while the officers who brought the former contest to a conclusion were unnoticed, spoke sufficiently plain on the subject. The history of the wars in India had been matter of surprise and admiration, from the time of Lord Clive to the present moment. In wars before the late contest, as great efforts had been made, and as mighty results obtained, as those that were mow produced. Those who had assisted in obtaining such successes, and who could not receive any honourable notice under this resolution, if they felt as they ought to feel, could not but complain that their minds were burt and soured by such an unfair distinction, and therefore he hoped his learned friend would not press his motion. At all events, in one respect, he was sure that he would not; for it appeared, that not only the officers, but the qualified proprietors were to be presented with copies of this book. Now he was at a loss to know what the proprietors had done, either in India or this country, to entitle them to such a distinction. (A laugh.)

Mr. R. JACKSON said, in reply, that he had not brought forward the motion without due thought and proper deliberation, after having consulted with veteran and general officers. It was well for those who could find no sound argument against it, to treat it with levity. There were men of such cool temperament, of such sober and measured habits, that they were not to be moved even by the warm impulse of gratitude, or induced to listen to the dictates of generous policy, unless an exact precedent could be procured. The Court of Directors could not have been unprepared for this motion. novel as the subject was now said to be, for no less than three months before he had stated his intention of bringing it forward, and had called the particular attention of proprietors to the substance of what he intended to propose, in order that it might be perfectly understood. It would perhaps have been caudid if the gentlemen behind the bar had then given him some hint of the objections which they entertained against it. The hon, chairman of the objections which they entertained against it. The hon, chairman now said "this is a novelty!" He (Mr. Jackson) would maintain that it now said could not be an entire novelty, since they were in the daily babit of causing extracts from despatches and other documents to be printed for the use of the proprietors. It was next objected, that it would be invidious to name some individuals, and to leave out others equally meritorious: to this he would answer, that those who made the objection had not read his motion. By the very terms of it, the difficulty which it was said would occur in the nomination of officers was wholly avoided. It recommended that the work should be presented to every officer and gentleman of whom honourable mention was made in the despatches, so that the selection was ready to their hand, and they were not called on to name any person. By this aim ple mode, every officer, from the Marquis of Hastings down to the youngest aubaltern, who had been thus distinguished, would receive this compliment. It was most extraordinary, after all the glowing culogiums, after all the lofty panegyrics that had been pronounced on the achievements of their army, that this slight mark, of respect should be refused. Let them look to the b attle of Nagpore, described by the Commander-in-chief as an instance of auch consummate skill and valour, as could not be exceeded by any action

detailed in the whole course of their annals. They had on their table the despatches which painted that battle as one gained by a handful of British despatenes which painted that battle as one gamed by a manufall of britones troops over a large army! and yet, when it was proposed to offer a feeling and acceptable mode of thanking those who were engaged in it, he was told that his plan could not be acceded to, because "it was invidious towards those who were not mentioned in the despatches;" may, it was even said that it was invidious to those who had fought in former wars. From those of that it was invidious to those who had fought in former wars, from those of Lord Clive to the last campaign. He denied that this could justly produce any such feeling. If they thanked individuals specifically for their conduct in the late war, how was it invidious towards those who had been employed in other wars? They were referred back to the Mahratta war, to the Marquis Wellesley's wars, even to the wars under Lord Clive, and then exclaimed the chairman, somewhat sarcastically, what a shame it would be not to include the surviving officers who took a part in those contests! He knew he was speaking to a bit of a logician, and of course the honourable chairman must know that he offended against one of the first rules of right reasoning, when he resorted to extreme cases, which always defeated themselves. Now, if one case could well be more in the extreme than another, it was that which set forth " that you cannot thank those who fought in 1818 without insulting those who fought in 1757;" government, it appeared, had assumed the courage to deal out their favours, without being deterred by difficulties of the nature which so alarmed the chairman and his hon colleagues! Government had granted the hothe chairman and his hon, colleagues! Government had granted the honours of personal decoration to those who fought at the battle of Waterloo, without taking notice of other battles, or those who had signalized themselves in them, though at no great distance of time. They never calculated, when they gave the order of the Bath to some officers who had served in India, how much others might feel who were passed by. Neither had a former Governor-General, when giving a medal to every private who fought at Serringapatam, dreamed that he was insulting the memory of the heroes of Plassey. But, asked an honourable director, is this literary compliment a fit reward for military men? His (Mr. J's) answer was, "it was not intended as a military reward, but meant to encourage their civil and military servants, by shewing how highly they were extremed by the great hold of the vants, by shewing how highly they were esteemed by the great body proprietors, who, as if anxious to make some atonement for silence in other quarters, offered them this unostentations testimony of record.

He conceived that a great want of candour had been evinced on this occasion. It was known to the directors three months ago that such a motion would be submitted to the court. In common courtesy the gentlemen behind the bar might have intimated to him their objections, if they had any of weight; but in fact they could not devise any: they had spoken that day evidently without having considered the subject, and the absurdity of their illustrations showed how much they were driven for argument. He had no besitation in saying, so strong was his sense of what was due to the executive of any government, who perhaps had a better opportunity of weighing probable consequences than those who formed the popular part of their conatitution, that he would have listened with great respect to any suggestion which they might have made; and even now, when they came forward and stated that inconveniences would follow the adoption of his motion, he felt bound to pause, though it was the pause of confidence, not of conviction, for none but the most puerile objections had yet been made. The Hon. Col. (Taylor) seemed determined to outdo the chairman in extravagance of illustration; he had gone a step farther, and figured the hardship upon every subaltern, who would have the trouble and expense of carrying this volume about with him on a march. But would the subaltern be of necessity obliged to carry it with him to camp, if so very irksome? Or were there no coolies or bearers, no beasts of burden, no bullocks or elephants employed in carrying the necessaries, and even the luxuries of a numerous army. The Hon. Colonel perhaps recollected the maxim, that it is the last feather which breaks the back of the animal, and thought they might load an elephant to se nice a point, that the additional weight of a book would break him down and destroy his efficiency for the campaign. Absurdities like these, of course, had no weight with him; however, if he withdrew his motion, he begged it to be understood as an act of present deference to the executive, but as by no means conclusive of the subject.

If, on the contrary, the generous feelings of the proprietors should hereafter prompt them to shew, in some way or other, their gratitude to such men as Malcolm. Doveton, Smith, Pritzler, M'Dowel, and others, who had formed for themselves characters in history, in such case he desired it to be understood that the line which he had pointed out, or any better course, was still open to them. He had conceived, and he was still of the opinion, that his plan would have been highly acceptable to those to whom it referred, as full of affectionate respect on the part of the proprietors. It had been described by an hon. Director as turning the army over to the bookbinder for their reward; he had no answer to make to so cold a remark. If the hon. Director thought the gift poor, why had not he, whose immediate province it was, come forward with something like warmth of feeling towards their army, and proposed something better? Did he imagine soldiers so indifferent of their own and their comrades' exploits, as to look to the binding of such a work rather than its contents? In bowing, therefore, to the appeal which had been made to him from the chair, he frankly acknowledged that he sacrificed his wishes and his judgment to an authority which he found it hard to resist.

The CHAIRMAN thanked the learned gentleman for his courtesy in giving up a proposition which he thought so important. He received his dedeclaration with great satisfaction; and could assure him, that he respected his motives, though he could not support his plan. The motion was then withdrawn.

Sir,

No.

Sacri resor victin which wish, sator are)readd detail more

Cave and it for with tinue ever place tion that

hers bein ness stop rock a kr

pea

ver

ly e

for

cond

shrip

for lecc girl soo of lecc mo

her voi her

des mo 8

ish ing

rds

aid e of

uce uct yed

uis ned

ble of ated

han

who yet faned

holoo,

emited, In-

for-

t at

s of

ded

her

this monen

day

neir

CII-

ing

ion and

for

ern,

nenel

the

es-

to

no

uld uch

d it

on,

det

the

rds

117-

ing ap-

y in

de-

hen.

## Prevented Sacrifice.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Having lately perused in your Journal an account of a Female Sacrifice, wherein the Writer seemed to think that undue means were resorted to, and the self-destruction thereby rendered involuntary on the victim; I take the liberty of sending you an account of a transaction which took place at Puchmarry, in the Goand Hills; and although I only wish, by so doing, to show you that all such sacrifices are not compulsatory—(and I have very strong reasons for thinking that none of them are)—yet this Letter will have likewise the effect of giving many of your readers a knowledge which they might not before have possessed; as it details an account of a very different kind of sacrifice, and one much more horrible and inhumane in its nature than that of the Hindeo Widow.

At a short distance from Puchmurry, there is a celebrated natural Cave, in the bottom of a solid rock, and this being sacred to Mahadeo, and otherwise very famous, great numbers of pilgrims annually resort to it for the purpose of prayer and ablution, in a small quantity of water, with which the bottom of the Cave is always covered, owing to a continual dripping from the roof. The female part of the pilgrimage, however, have more sensible motives for their visit to this wild, unattractive, place of worship; and it is their zeal for increasing the native population that gives rise to one of the most cruel and murderous sacrifices that takes place in India.

When a woman has been so long barren as to make even Hope itself turn to Despair, she proceeds thither, and after going through the usual ceremonies, entreats Mahadeo to remove her unfruitfulness, and concludes the whole with vowing to sacrifice her first-born infant at his shrine, by dashing it headlong from a high and craggy rock, close to the one in which his Cave is! This most dreadful act is executed, I was told, yearly, by at least one mother; but it bore a different aspect while I was there, and it is this of which I am about to inform you.

The case was that of a full grown woman, who came to destroy berself in conformity with a former vow of her mother's, and my curiosity being greatly excited, I went in company with another gentleman, to witness the whole proceeding—in the event of our not being able to put a stop to it altogether. We found the woman sitting near the base of the rock, from which she was to cast herself headleng; having in one hand a knife and a cocoa-nut, and in the other a small looking glass. She appeared to be about thirty, and as ugly as any woman could well be; several Brahmins were near her, but she seemed to regard no one,—merely exclaiming, at the intervals, "Deo b,hur-Jee," in a loud and disagreeable tone of voice.

On enquiring into the cause of the approaching suicide, I was informed that the woman's mother had vowed, in former days, to offer up her first-born, to Mahadeo; and that her sterility having thereby been removed, she had borne this child and several others. Either through forgetfulness, however, or the strength of maternal affection, she neglected to destroy this eldest proof of the God's omnipotence, and the girl grew up, and got married in due course of time. Her husband soon after died, and a second, whom she wedded, followed the example of his predecessor; as did her father and mother not long after. These accumulated misfortunes drove the woman nearly mad, and for two months previous to the time of which I am speaking, she had done nothing but wander about the village, eating every thing that was offered her—no matter by whom. In consequence of this she had soon lost her caste, and the seclusion from her own friends, which this circumstance rendered indespensable, completed her misery: and having taken it into her head, that all these mishaps were the consequences of her mother's vow remaining unfulfilled, she determined to proceed and execute it in her own person.

Colonel Adams had, with that humanity which forms so conspicuous a part of his character, directed his own principal hirearrah, and a
Brahmin to accompany us, and to explain to the woman that no such sacrifices were ordered, or in any way authorized by any of their own laws,
and to use their atmost endeavours (excepting force) to prevent the self
destruction. The Brahmins who accompained the woman, joined us
most heartily in our efforts to change her resolution; and on our asking
them whether they were at all benefited by such sacrifices, they replied,
not in the smallest degree—that it was to them more a work of trouble
than of profit—and that even before she set out on her journey, every
means had been used to weaken her resolution, but altogether in vain.
There was a bottle of the common bazar spirits beside her, but they told

us (and it was very evident) that they had not given her any, nor would they offer it unless at her own request. She was perfectly sensible, and understood every thing we said to her; but a decided negative was the only answer we could get to our entreaties that she would refrain from sacrificing herself.

Her Brahmins told us that if she would only return, her friends would willingly and kindly receive her, and that no disgrace whatever would attach itself to her name if she declined fulfilling the vow of her mother. We likewise made known to her that Colonel Adams would have her conducted safely back, and the Soubadar of Hurdah, the place of her residence, would (as the Brahmins said he had offered to do before she set out) give her a pair of bullocks and a small piece of ground for her support. In fine, every thing that could possibly be urged, and every advantageous offer that could be made, proved quite ineffectual in shaking, even in the least degree, her resolution of dying.

The warmth and good will with which the Colonel's hircarrah (himself a high-caste Hindoo) endeavoured to save the unhappy woman, were not less creditable than surprising; and every Brahmin present seconded his efforts with the most sincere good-will imaginable. She was so determined, however, upon taking the leap, that instead of listening to us with satisfaction, she repeatedly ordered the music to play, so that our voices might be drowned; but a slight and silent hint from us, was quite enough to insure disobedience to her orders on the part of the musicians; and indeed every one present seemed heartily to wishe us success. One old Brahmin was so very importunate with her, that she threw the before-mentioned cocoanut at his head, with such force and violence as would, had it struck him, have very speedily stopped his rhetoric; but luckily it came against a stone and was dashed to pieces.

After remaining there several hours, (during which time great quantities of sweetmeats were offered to her, of which she ate very greedily) and seeing that her determination had not been in the least degree subdued, I thought it useless to stay any lenger; but left the hircarrah there with directions to continue his efforts, and to give me a regular account of the sacrifice, in case he found it impossible to put a stop to it. About two hours after my return to camp, I had the pleasure of seeing the woman enter it also, accompanied by an immense crowd; and on enquiry I learned that after my departure she had continued inexorable till she got near the top of the precipice, when she fainted away, and remained senseless for a long time; that upon coming to herself again, Ram Sing (the hircarrah) seeing a little irresolution in her countenance, took advantage of the circumstance and, falling at her feet, conjured her to abandon her horrible intention. The Brahmins joined with him until she was prevailed upon to return to camp, whence Colonel Adams, having furnished her with money to defray her expences, get her conducted home.

From the above account, for the authenticity of every part of which I can vouch, it may be inferred that these Sacrifices are not owing to the Brahmins, and that no intoxicating drugs or liquors are made use of to stimulate the victim's resolution, or to deaden her feelings; but that the Brahmins themselves are ready and willing to use all their endeavours to prevent so horrible a custom. The infanticide, which is practised at Puchmurry, is a most horrible and barbarous custom, but that is the act of the parents, not of any one else; and it would, I doubt not, be probibited altogether if practised in our territories; but those hills belong to the Bhoonslah; and we have of course nothing to say to them.

From Colonel Adams's division having been the first, I believe, that was ever at the Puchmurry, and what I have told you having appeared to me a truly singular circumstance, I sent a more perfect account of it to the Secretary of the Asiatic Society, on the day it occurred; but he either never received it, or did not think it worth being acknowledged, for I never saw it noticed, nor received any reply to my communication, and this prevented my giving an account of some very curious boiling wells, and other natural curiosities in the same range of hills; because I have always thought that where there is no encouragement, there should be no exertion.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

Calcutta, Sept. 7, 1819.

AN OBSERVER.

P. S.—I took the liberty of particularly recommending Colonel Adams's hircarrah to the notice of the Asiatic Society, and of mentioning that I conceived some sort of a Civil Medal might, with great propriety and effect, be conferred upon him. The circumstance I have been relating occurred, I believe, in February last.

with the same

G

of J

Six

side

ples in l

had

p'Cl afte

Far

othe

plea

proportion of t

Fiel Bat da t

one

OB 1

Col

leat

sam

fron

the

Exe

ing

Cor

of S

CV.

Cer

cen

## Gift to Capt. Bogsbuggh.

Letter from James Harsburgh, Esq. Hydrographer to the H. E. I. Company, addressed to Capil George Nicholls of the Bengal Country Service.

My DEAR SIR, East India House,-London, \*June 1, 1819.

As a principal member of the Committee of Commanders in the Country service, who were at Canton in 1818, permit me to return my sincere thanks to you and those Commanders who have so highly testified your approbation of my humble labours by voting to me a piece of Plate of the value of 150 Guineas, with an appropriate inscription, which was communicated to me by my friend, Captain Jameson, of the Balcarras.

This unexpected honor you have conferred on me, is so much the more gratifying to my feelings, well knowing it proceeds from gentlemen best qualified to appreciate my exertions for the improvement of navigation.

I request, my dear Sir, that you present my sincere thanks to all those Bengal Commanders who were with you in China at the period mentioned; also to such of the Bombay Captains as you may have an opportunity of seeing. I would have written to all the Commanders individually, were I not too constantly engaged, but I have conveyed my thanks and acknowledgments generally, by the insertion of a letter in the Asiatic Journal of this month, judging this the best mode of giving publicity to your liberality and patronage of my labors, and the most eligible way of acknowledging the great obligations I owe to you.

I have lately corrected and re-published Mr. McKenzie's Treatise on Marine Surveying, with a Supplement; ten copies of which I mean to send to Messrs. Colvins and Co., with a request to deliver one copy to each of the Bengal Commanders who were with you at China in 1818, as a small token of my gratitude, and the high sense I entertain for the honor you have jointly conferred on me.

I am, my dear Sir,

Your sincerely obliged JAMES HORSBURGH.

## \* Supposed to be intended for 1st May.

† Captain	Riddock.	Captain	Balston.	Captain	Duncan.
99	Seton.	99	Cooper.	"	Hudson.
39	Surpitch	99	Kinsey.	91	Briggs.
99	Finny.	99	Clarke.	99	Gover.
	Stevenson.	37	Kidd.	- 33	Richardson.

## Medical.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

The Letter dated from the Camp at Ajmeer, and printed in your Journal of the 18th instant, is too evidently directed to myself to admit of remaining unanswered; and I therefore trust you will admit this Reply into the columns of your Journal also.

With your Correspondent, I entertain a sincere hope that the information, collected by the Medical Board, will be speedily laid before the Public: and have no doubt from this proceeding much advantage will accrue in the cultivation of Medical Science. But, since the time of this event's taking place is uncertain, permit me to inquire of your Correspondent, and I here directly appeal to himself, why he does not afford a case from his own knowledge, and authenticated with his own name, in which this specific disease appeared without the patient making use of Ricc?

I hazard my reputation, as a Physician upon the accuracy of the fact, that this disease is NOT infectious, I allude to no other; and I am exceedingly sorry to think, that this relic of ancient superstition, this gigantic bugbear, which should be confined within the precinct, the nursery, is at this time about to make its appearance in India,—a malignaur phantom calculated to poison with its baneful effects every enjoyment of society, by overwhelming its members with a perpetual load of needless and frightful apprehensions.

Such an idea ought not in my opinion to have been started, at all events not published, without full proof at the same time accompanying and establishing the remark.

Your obedient servant,

Allahabad, Aug. 25, 1819, R. TYTLER, M. D.

## Musical.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

The arrival of the Surry ought to be a matter of joy to all Lovers of Harmony, as she brings out the Gentleman, whose instrumental performance on the sacral boards of St. John's Cathedral, and vocal performance on the Chowringhee Theatre boards, are well known to the Public as really superior.

This Gentleman, it may be remembered, was the first projecter and chief manager of the late Oratorio, for the benevolent purposes of the Free School Institution, of which a great deal has already appeared in the Papers of that period.

EX-HARMONICA.

Bridgee-Tollow, September 4, 1819.

## Diversity of Character.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR.

Difference of climate and situation in a very few years, seems to introduce a diversity of character, amongst men born in the same country and receiving nearly the same education!

I send you the characters of the European Officers of the three different Presidencies; as extracted from a manuscript, found amongst the papers of a deceased Officer.

Your's,

X. Y.

Memorandum: —BENGAL ARMY—Proud, luxurious, and indolent; but honorable, high spirited, and generous. Intelligent, vain-glorious, and boastful. Partial to India.

Memorandum: —MADRAS ARMY—Hardy, poor, and brave.—Intelligent, active, restless, and impatient. Courting military renown. Ever cherishing a hope of re-visiting their native country.

Memorandum: -BONDAY ARMY -Aspiring, bold, and persevering Intelligent, prudent, and economical.

### Matibe Serbants.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR.

I was much struck some time ago with the language in which a Subscriber complains of the careless manner in which characters are given to Native Servants, and the pernicious use that is often made of them. It is a complaint that I believe might be re-echoed by every one who has been long resident in India, and many facts have come under my own knowledge, that will bear him out in the strongest of his assertions.

The grand object, however, is to try, not who can talk best about the evil, but who can propose the surest remedy for it; and it was to this part of your Subscriber's communication, that I looked with most anxiety. He suggests that the character should contain some description of the proper owner's person. I do not think the proposition a peculiarly happy ond. It is obvious that many such descriptions, like that of Olivia—"as, item, two lips indifferent red; item, a pair of dark eyes with lids to them; and so forth," will shit too many persons; and it would be necessary perhaps to give a full length portrait at the bottom.

I would rather recommend a method which I have long practised myself: When a servant presents himself with a character, if it be of a favorable nature, I engage him and put the chit into my own desk, by which means I prevent it from circulating any further. While such a servant remains with me, I consider myself as having a strong hold upon him, and if it should be necessary to discharge him for any gross misconduct, though I may not feel authorized to detain or destroy his character, I make a memorandum on the back of it, stating that he has subsequently forfeited it in my service, which is in fact to render it useless to him.

Any thing which facilitates the business of daily life is valuable to all, and he who thus communicates his thoughts on the trifles that annoy or gratify us, has done perhaps as much service to the community, as if he had recovered an illegible inscription, or commented on what no one cares to understand.

I am your obedient servant,

PHILIP.

o all

tru-

and' OWD

and

Free the

s to

oun-

dif.

the

ent :

ous,

elli-

ing

ich

are of

one my

ons.

out this

an-

ion ıli-

of

rith

be

sed

of

sk,

ich old

280

his has se-

ne

## Military.

General Orders, by the Commander in Chief. Head-quarters, Calcutta; 30th August, 1819.

At a Native General Court Martial assembled at Campore on the 9th of July 1819, Jeeah Lall, Havildar in the 6th Battalion Company 1st Batta-

lion 22d Regiment Native Infantry, was arraigned on the following Charge:

"For having Deserted from his Corps and Company on or about the
Sixteenth day of May 1818, when on the march from Jubbulpore towards Nagpore.

Upon which Charge the Court came to the following decision:

Finding and Sentence.—"The Court having maturely weighed and considered the Charge preferred against the Prisoner, and to which he has pleaded Guilty, are of opinion that he is Guilty of the same, which being in breach of the Articles of War, they do Sentence him, the said Jeeah Lall, Havildar, to be reduced to the ranks, to receive Nine Hundred Lash es on his bare back in the usual manner, and afterwards to be dismissed the Service.

Approved and Confirmed,

(Signed)

HASTINGS.

The above Sentence to be carried into execution at such time and place and in such proportion, as the Officer Commanding at Cawapore shall

A European General Court Martial is to assemble in Fort William at 11 A European General Court Martial is to assemble in Fort William at 11 o'Clock in the forenoon of Monday the 6th Proximo, or the first day thereafter on which a Court Martial can be convened, for the Trial of William Farrell and Daniel Hickey, Gumners in the Regiment of Artillery, and such other Prisoners as may be brought before it.

The Judge Advocate General will conduct the Proceedings.

The Prisoners to be warned, and all Evidence directed to attend.

Major-General Wood, commanding the Presidency Division, will be pleased to issue the necessary orders for the information of the Court.

Gunner McCarthy, of the 8th Company 3d Battalion of Artillery, is promoted to Serjeant, and appointed Overseer under the Barrack Master of the Saugor Division.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

Captain A. Warde, 3d Regt. Light Cavalry, in extension, to remain at the Presidency on Medical Certificte, from 15th July, to 1st October.

Lieut. R. P. Fulcher, 1st Bn. 20th Regt. in extension, to remain in the College of Fort William, from Blat Ang. to 31 Dec.

The Commander in Chief co. Brows Major-General Sir Dyson Marshall's Field Army Order of the 17th August, directing Lieutenant Newton, 2d Battalion 3d Regiment; to proposed by water, on a special duty, from Banda to the Presidency.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to fix upon the following Uniform for Officers specially appointed by Government to the Permanent Command

Coat .- Scarlet double breasted, with blue facings and plain gold embloidery, the lappels buttoned back-Slashed sleeves and skirts-Garrison Staff gilt buttons, set on the breast by twos, and on the sleeves and skirts one and two; viz. one on the cuif and two on the sleeves, one button-hole on the coffar.

Two plain gold Epaulettes, with the distinction of Field Officers and Colonel upon them.

Cocked Hat with gold scaled loop and Infantry feather.

Regulation Sword-Steel scabbard when mounted, on all other duty black leather, crimson and gold Staff sword-belts.

The Undress Cost to have no embroidery, in all other respects to be the same as the dress.

Licutenant Weston, Adjutant and Quarter Master to the Corps of European Invalids, has leave to be absent from his Station for three months, from the 20th Instant, for the purpose of finishing his Map of the Survey taken by him of the Sickhen Rajah's Territory and the Ceded Districts in the Morung.

To enable the Military Board to meet the requisitions from the several Infantry Corps of the Army for Swords for practising the Infantry Sword Exercise, in conformity with General Orders of the 18th June last, there being only serviceable Swords in the Magazines from which the Indents can be supplied, the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct, that suitable Swords may be made of cold Iron in the Magazines, and served out to Corps for the purpose of practising on the Sword Exercise.

Ensigns Walter and Thomson, of Engineers, are appointed to the Corps of Sappers and Miners, and directed to join it at Alahabad.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :

Colonel Toone, Garrison Staff, on urgent private affairs to the Presiden-

cy, from 3d Sept. to 3d Jan. 1820. Lieutenent H. T. Raban, 2d Battalion 24th Regiment, on Medical Certificates, to proceed upon the River, from 20th of August, to the 20th December.

Local Lieutenant Felix Dubois, to be Adjutant of the 2d Rampoora Battalion; vice Lawrence appointed Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 2d Battalion 19th Native Infantry.

Lieut. Col. Drummond, Invalids, in extension, to remain at the Presidency on account of ill health, from the 1st of Sept. to the 30th November.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Craigie, Artillery, 1st Battation, on Medical Certificate, to proceed on the River, from the 1st Sept. to the 30th Novem-

Captain Roberts, Assistant Superintendent of Buildings, in extension, to enable him to rejoin, from the 1st August to the 31st of October.

Lieutenant Michael, 2d Bn. 11th Regt. to the Presidency, on his private affairs, previous to applying for leave to Madras, from the 15th Oct. to 15th January 1820.

Lieut. Colonel Goddard Richards, 2d Bn. 22d Regt. to the Presidency

on urgent private affairs, from the 20th Sept. to 5th Dec. 1820.

Licutenant Ingle, 2d Batt. 15th Regt. in extension, on Medical Certificate, to the Presidency, in order to go to Sea, from the 1st of October to the 31st of December.

JAS. NICOL, Adjt. Gen. of the Army.

#### BOMBAY GOVERNMEMT ORDERS.

General Orders, by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, Bombag Castle, July 31, 1819.

Mr. Joseph McMorris having arrived on the 26th instant in the Bome-bay Merchant, and produced the counterpart of his covenant as an assistant Surgeon for this Presidency, is accordingly admitted on the establishment from the date of his arrival.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets of Cavalry and Infantry having also arrived in the Bombay Merchant, and produced certificates from the East-India House of their appointments for this Presidency, are admitted on the establishment. Mr. Fawcett is appointed an Auting Cornet, and the Infantry Cadets promoted to Ensigns,—date of rank to be settled hereafter.

Cavalry .- Mr. Henry Fawcett.

Injustry.—Messrs. Samuel D. Wilson, Charles Johnson, David Liddell, Henry Teasdale, and Edmund Carthew.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a forlough to England on sick certificate to Assistant Surgeon George Gordon, for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

The forlough to sea on sick certificate granted to Captain Litchfield of the 2d Regiment of Light Cavalry on the 27th of November last is extended to the 15th of November next.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to place Brevet Captain Adams, Assistant to the Revenue Surveyor in Guzerat, at the disposal of the Honourable the Commissioner in the Deccan.

Bombay Castle; August 2, 1819.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that the controll vested in the Engineer Officers, over the Civil Buildings at the Subordinates by Section III of the Regulation for the guidance of the Engineer Department, dated the 1st April 1818, is confined to the Sudder station of each Zillah, and is not to be considered as extending to the Buildings in the Pergunnals unless it may be so directed by a special Order from Government.

Bombay Castle, August 4, 1819.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to fix on Zyghur as the Sudder station of the Zillah of the Southern Concan.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

J. FARISH, Sec. to Govt.

We have great pleasure in complying with the wishes of our correspondent, by giving insertion to the Division Orders issued by Brigadier General Smith, C. B. on the occasion of the 1st Battalion 3d Regiment Bombay Native Infantry quitting his Division.

Extract from Division Orders, by Brigadier General Smith, C. B. Head-quarters, Camp at Loones, 27th January, 1819.

The Commanding officer has the painful occasion of recording his sentiments and his regret upon losing the services of that excellent Battation the 1st, 3d, Bombay Infantry, which has now been under his personal observation for nearly five years.

In Lieut. Colonel Steuart, the Brigadier General will gratefully remem-

In Lieut. Colonel Steuart, the Brigadier General will gratefully remember be found a Commanding Officer of a Battalion in whom he could always rely to support his authority and execute his orders.

The 1st Battalion 3d Regiment has upheld its established reputation in the Bombay Army. It is entitled to all the praise of those qualities, by which alone Infantry can run down Horse, and its exertions on that trying service for seven months, have deserved the most grateful applause.

Lieut. Colonel Steuart is requested to receive the Brigadier General's best thanks, and to deliver them to all ranks of the Corps, with the assurance that it carries with it, to its new destination, his confidence and admiration together with his ardent wishes for its future fame and welfare.

ration together with his ardent wishes for its future fame and welfare.

By Order of the Brigadier General.

FRANCIS SHARPE, P. B. M

#### Erratum.

We are desired by a Correspondent at Berhampore to correct the following errors of the press, which occurred in publishing his Letter on Brevet Rank, in our Journal of the 3d instant.

In the first line of the 15th paragraph, for "donations" read "dotations," and at the end of the paragraph, for the same word, read "donatives."

In paragraph the 6th, line the 12th, for " he mis-quotes by the bye," read " he mistakes it by the bye."

In paragraph the 16th, line the 18th, insert " a" before " red ribband."

#### Domestic Occurrences.

#### BIRTHS.

At Condapiffy, on the 4th of August, the Lady of Captain Stewart, of

the 3d Native Infantry, of a Daughter.
At Verdachellum, the Lady of George Gowan, Esq. of the Civil Service, Daughter.

#### DEATHS.

At Hussingabad, on the 14th of August, the Infant Son of G. Webb, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, 1st Batt. 15th N. I. aged 16 days.
At Cotallum, on the 8th of August, Captain W. Biss, of the 24th Regi-

At Colombo, on the 26th of July, Assistant Surgeon Robert Thin, M. D. of His Majesty's 2d Ccylon Regiment.

#### EUROPE MARRIAGES.

In England, on the 30th of March, Thomas Clark, Esq. Surgeon of Lin-cole's Inn. and late in the service of the Honorable the East India Compa-

colors Inn. and late in the service of the Henorable the East India Company, to Sophia, fifth Daughter of the late Robert Staunton, Esq. of Islington.

At Cheltenham, on the 27th of March, Captain T. A. Cowper, of the Bombay Engineers, to Charlotte, second Daughter of David Maitland, Esq. At Edinburgh, on the 16th of April, Hugh Hope, Esq. in the Civil Service of the Bonorable East India Company, to Miss Isabella Gray Mackay, Daughter of the late Æneas Mackay, Esq. of Scotston.

#### EUROPE DEATHS.

At Bath, on the 8th of May last, in the 21st year of her age, Matilda, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel Robison, C. B. His Majesty's 24th Foot. This amiable and accomplished Lady was about embarking for Bengal with Colonel Robison, when an illness, occasioned by her confinement, proved fatal a few weeks after she had been safely delivered of a Daughter.

At his lodgings in Balliol College, on the 12th of March, the Right Reverend John Parsons, D. D. Bishop of Peterborough. His Lordship was in the 58th year of his age, and had suffered for some weeks previously to his

decease under the severe and agonising malady of a rheumatic gout.

At Vienna, after a severe illness, in the 41st year of his age, Prince M.
de Lichtenstein, Field Marshal and Licutenant General in the service of

In Half Moon street, Major Scott Waring, who was long distinguished in the House of Commons for his unremitting exercions in the cause of his friend, the late Mr. Warren Hastings.

In Bethnal Green, aged 71, Thomas Saunders, Esq. late of the East

India Company's Service. At Petrazavodsky, in Russia, on the 8th of November last, Adam Armstrong, Esq. Director of the St. Petersburgh, Cronstadt, and Olonatz foun-

deries. He also held the rank of Major General in the Russian service.

At Jersey, on the 20th of March, Sir John Dumarcsq, Knight, late Chief Justice of that Island.

## Shipping Intelligence.

#### CALCUTTA ARRIVALS. (None.)

CALCUTTA DEPARTURES. (None.)

#### BOMBAY ARRIVALS.

Aug. Numes of Vessels Fings Commanders From Whence Bombay (H. C.) British Herefordshire (H.C.) British A. Hamilton W. Hope **Portsmouth** London Mar. 1

#### ECMEAY DEPARTURES.

Aug. Names of Vessels Flegs
8 Catharine Stewart Forbes Bettish Designation London

\* Not legible.

#### Passengers.

#### Passengers by the Herefordshire.

viere, Cale Mr. William Joseph Commine, Assistant Surgeon; Mr. George Moore, Cadet; Mr. Thomas Parr, Cadet; Mr. T. C. Bridger, Volunteer for the Bombay Marine.

By the Catharine Stewart Forbes.

Lady Grant Keir; Miss Isabella Grant Keir; Miss Catharine Stewart Forbes; Captain John Mack; George Gordon, Assistant Surgeon; Master George Malcolm; Mr. H. D. Sage, late Chief Officer of the Carron.

#### Mautical Motices.

A new ship of 500 tons will shortly be added to the shipping of Bombay; she is building at Cochin, and we understand is to be called the Royal Charlotte. Two more, in the harbour, belonging to some Arabs, it is said, will soon hoist the British Flag.

The Mulgrave Castle, Free Trader, from Bombay the 7th of February, arrived at the Cape early in May.

The Phoenix, which left Bombay on the 31st of March, had arrived at St. Helena, all well, prior to the departure of the Indiamen.

The ship Reliance, Captain Pike, was to sail from Madras, for the Malabar Coast, early in September.

The following extract of a letter is taken from the Caledonian Mercury's dated Cape of Good Hope, the 30th of January.

"The Dos Hermanos, arrived here from Zanzebar, has on board the Captain and twelve men of the Portuguese ship Esperanza, lost on the Europa Rocks, in the Mosambique Channel, on the 12th of December; she picked them up on the 28th, in an open boat, having left nineteen of the crew on the said Rocks, with the greatest part of the cargo, which they had saved."

## Commercial Reports.

London Market, May 18.—There has been a fair demand of Cotton in this market, more particularly for Bengals, which have commanded an advance of 4d. to 4d. per lb. on prices: current a few weeks ago, except the best qualities, which are yet but little influenced. Surats have also attracted more attention; the business done has been chiefly for export and specued more attention; the business done has been chiefly for export and speculation. The sales of the week are, duty pr.d, 53 Upland fair to good 13 da 14d; 300 Rernambuco middling 19 de fair to good 20 da 20 da; 48 Bahiz good to fine 18d a 18 d; 20 Maranham good 18d; 84 Mina good 18 d; 176 Surat (in bond) middling 7d, fair to good 7d a 7d, fine 9 dd; 700 Bengal (in bond) ordinary to middling 5d a 6dd, fair and good 6d a 6dd; total 1455 bags. The imports are 242 bags Demerara and Berbice; 8 bags Barbadoes; 70 bags Carracou and Grenada; 53 bags West India; 1472 bags Surat (in bond); 700 bags Bengal (in bond); total 10201 bags

Liverpool Merket, May 15.—There has been rather a good demand for Cotton, particularly for Boweds and Orleans, from the trade as well as for export, and the sales of the week amount to 10.500 bags, consisting of 5300 Boweds 114d a 134d; 1900 Orleans 11d a 164d, and 44 by auction 11d a 114d; 30 Tennessees 114d; 150 Sea Islands 1s. 114d a 2s 8d, very fine a 114d; 30 reonessees 114d; 150 Sea Islands Is. 114d a 28 86, very find 38. 6d; and 162 by auction 2s. a 2s. 24d, averaging 2s. 1d; 140 stained 14d a 18d; 900 Pernams 17d a 19d; 500 Babias 154d a 17d; 500 Maranhams 154d a 164d; 50 Paras 154d; 40 Demeraras 16d a 17d; 10 Domingos-134d; 20 common West India 12d; 150 Surats 8d a 94d; 600 Bengals 64d a 8d. The imports this week amounts to 23,812 bags, viz. E. I. 2300 bags Demerara 480, other parts of W. I. 466 bags, New Orleans 4224, Savannah and Charleston 9083, other parts of United States 1176, Brazils 6074.

Several public sales of new Sugars have been brought forward this week, amounting to upwards of 1000 casks, and consisting chiefly of Barbadoes and Antiguas, which have gone at a decline of 2s on good and fine scale qualities, whilst the lower sorts have generally supported our former quotations. Foreign descriptions continue very duit, and a parcel of good Havannahs has been sold at a considerable reduction, viz. 52s. for strong whites, and 36s. for yellows, at which prices, however, there are none now offered in the market. In East India nothing has been done, and the sale of 4.500 hags Bourbon, advertised for this week, has been postponed for the present. We have had a partial inquiry for Coffee for shipment, at similar-prices to the late purchases; but there has been little offered in the market. and the only sales made are 390 bags of good to fine ordinary Domingo, 93s. to 95s. per cwt.; a few parcels of Plantation have also been sold at 107s. for fine ordinary Jamaica, and 120s. for fine ordinary Dutch.

## CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

SEPTEMBER 1819. SELL 0 Rs. 4 As. ? Six per Cent Loan Promissory Notes. 10 Rs. 8 Az.

Printed at the Union Press, in Garstin's Buildings, near the Bankshall and the Exchange.

Vol

SIR,

Mr. pape bring what suffi tion And have least

Inde the . loca to b trou that to c

tion asse

which

that Tesh was mea I sh case but ! the ! favo the I dr 63°

tude

all i

to g

elev fesse him scal

take grad is th Soon near

beds I sh

cone